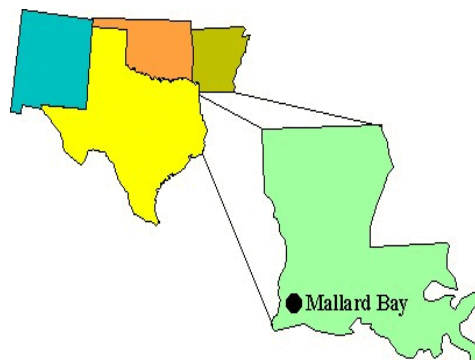


**MALLARD BAY LANDING BULK PLANT  
SUPERFUND SITE  
(formerly known as Talen's Landing Bulk Plant)  
Grand Cheniere, Cameron Parish, Louisiana**



**EPA Region 6  
EPA ID# LA0000187518  
Site ID: 0604848  
Congressional District: 7  
Fact Sheet Updated: June 2005**

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

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- Location:** Located on the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway, near mile marker 193, 23 miles northeast of Grand Cheniere, Cameron Parish, Louisiana.
- Population:** The nearest individual or regularly occupied building is the resident manager of the Jupiter Plant, located approximately 1,200 feet northeast of the facility. The area surrounding the facility is mainly undeveloped and utilized for hunting and cattle ranching. More than 20 miles of wetland frontage exist within 15 miles of the facility.
- Setting:** An inactive crude oil refining facility and bulk storage facility, situated on approximately 10 acres of land. The geographic center of the site is at Latitude 29° 56' 2.45" North and Longitude 92° 39' 19.69".

## **PRESENT STATUS AND ISSUES**

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- In 1998, EPA conducted an initial emergency action to remove the sludge and oil waste materials from the site.
- From January to March 1999, EPA oversaw the removal and off-site disposal of approximately 866,304 gallons of oil/waste material from on-site tanks, however an additional 152,392 gallons of thick, sludge-like oil/waste material could not be removed from some tanks because of its consistency.
- From 2000 through 2002, EPA investigated the extent of the contamination and designed a plan to clean up the site.
- From June 2003 to October 2003, EPA conducted a Remedial Action at the site. No hazardous substances remain at the Site above levels that prevent unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.
- Site being evaluated for delisting from the National Priorities List (NPL).

### Current Funding Status:

To date, approximately \$5.0 million has been spent to conduct investigation and remedial work at this site.

### EPA Funding Process:

EPA funds cleanup work at sites that fall into three categories: sites that pose immediate danger to human health, sites where specific cleanup projects have already begun, and sites with the highest relative risks to human health that are near-term construction completion candidate sites. Sites that fall into the first two categories receive the highest priority for funding. Sites in the third category receive funding based on the availability of funds, the relative risk to human health and the environment as determined in part by the National Risk-Based Priority Panel, and other programmatic factors including the potential availability of responsible parties to conduct the work.

## **WASTES AND VOLUMES**

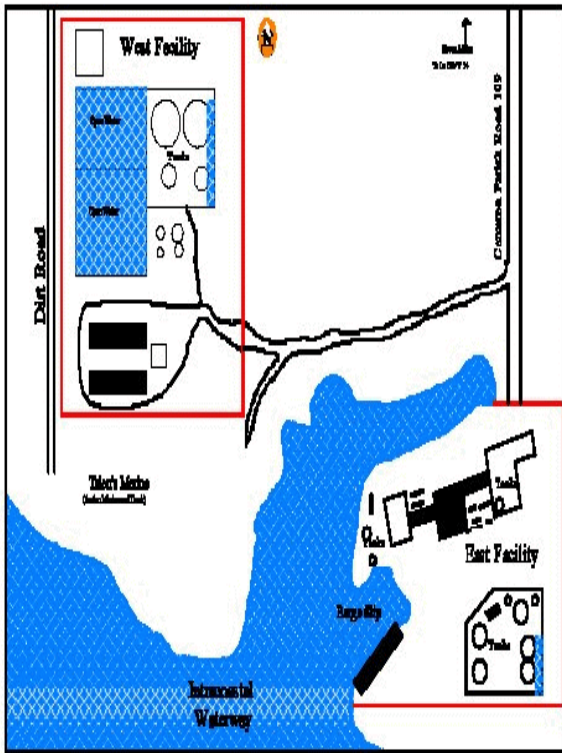
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At the conclusion of the 1998 removal action, approximately 152,392 gallons of thick, sludge-like oil/waste material remained in some of the tanks, since it could not be removed due to its consistency. Chemical analyses of this remaining tank waste revealed elevated concentrations of styrene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc. Sediment samples collected from the wetlands adjacent to the area containing the tank waste revealed elevated levels of arsenic, barium, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc.

The 2003 Remedial Action at the site included the following:

- 200,150 gallons of sludge was extracted from the site and utilized as a supplemental fuel source at a thermal destruction facility.
- 895 tons of on-site tanks, piping, and vessels were demolished, removed, decontaminated, and recycled or disposed.
- 1120 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and disposed in an appropriate landfill.
- 5875 feet of 10 inch, 6 inch, and 4 inch pipe was demolished, cleaned out (combined with sludge wastes), and removed.
- 7785 feet of 10 inch, 6 inch, and 4 inch pipe was evacuated and abandoned in place.
- 4000 square feet of above ground buildings were dismantled, demolished, and disposed or recycled off-site.
- 21 cubic yards of asbestos containing material was abated during demolition activities.
- Surface water from on-site ponds meeting State discharge standards was discharged into an adjacent drainage canal.
- Ground water met all Federal and State standards, so no further action was needed concerning ground water at the site.
- The site was graded to prevent water accumulation.

May 11, 2000  
July 27, 2000  
48.54



## SITE HISTORY

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In early 1980 through 1983, this facility, formerly known as the Talen's Landing Bulk Plant, operated as a crude oil refinery. Mixed crude oil was refined to produce naphtha, diesel fuel, and No. 6 fuel oil. In August 1985, under new ownership, the facility resumed crude oil refining operations and continued operations until early 1987, when the owners filed for bankruptcy and the facility was closed. In 1987, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality-Hazardous Waste Division (LDEQ-HWD) conducted a site inspection in response to the bankruptcy proceedings. LDEQ noted that the facility had allegedly accepted hazardous waste fuels for which it was not permitted and had received and attempted to process styrene, a compound commonly used to produce plastics.

The facility was actively monitored by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resource (LDNR) and LDEQ during its operational years. Based on information obtained during a 1993 site inspection, LDEQ referred the site to EPA in June 1993. On July 30, 1996, EPA organized a removal assessment which included the sampling and analysis of tanks and drums located on site, and an evaluation of appropriate treatment and disposal options.

Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge is located approximately 10 miles west of the facility, and recreational fishing has been documented at Talen's Marine and Fuel, approximately 500 feet south of the facility. Grand Lake, located within Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, is the primary commercial fishing grounds for both freshwater and marine species in Cameron Parish. Grand Lake and Mermentau River are the principal remaining habitats for the Paddlefish, an endangered species in the state of Louisiana.

- Funds were secured to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). On 7/13/00 a work assignment to conduct an RI/FS was forwarded to the contractor TetraTech.
- EPA, Federal and State Trustees, LDEQ, and EPA's contractor conducted a site tour on August 8, 2000, to gather information to develop a draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan for the site.
- A preliminary Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) meeting with the Federal trustees, EPA, and its contractor was conducted on 9/11/00.
- Draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan submitted to EPA on 9/20/00 for comments.
- EPA's comments on the draft RI/FS work plan submitted 11/7/00 for inclusion into the revised work plan. Response to comments provided to EPA on 11/21/00.
- Meeting was conducted on December 19, 2000 with EPA personnel, Tetra Tech, and the trustee, to provide general comments on the SLERA (that was provided by the contractor on 12/4/00), and to scope the next ecological risk assessment deliverable.
- Contractor conducted a nesting survey at the site during the week of February 6, 2001.
- The contractor initiated efforts to clear the site (during the week of February 18 ) to discourage nesting, and for access and investigation activities that are projected to commence April 2001.
- Letters involving Waiver of Special Notice for the RI/FS and request for access were mailed 1/2/01. Signed access agreements were secured 2/01

- Received Site Management Plan, Quality Assurance Plan, and the Asbestos Survey Report from contractor in preparations for RI/FS field activities. Plans were modified and approved 3/29/01
- Received and approved the contractor's response to comments provided on the draft SLERA.
- Problem Formulation meeting for the development of the ecological assessment was conducted on 3/19/01.
- An ecological assessment site tour was conducted on 4/7/01.
- EPA mobilized on-site on May 7, 2001, to start the implementation of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) . Sampling activities commenced 5/21. An RI/FS Information bulletin was issued on 5/14.
- EPA provided contractor comments on the Technical Memorandum on 5/18/01 and a revised final document was provided on 6/19/01.
- Field activities were completed and the contractor demobilized from the site the week of July 13, 2001. The development of the RI/FS was completed in 2002 and the Proposed Plan was issued for public comment on December 20<sup>th</sup> 2002. The public comment period closed on January 27, 2003.
- ROD was signed March 12, 2003.
- June 8, 2003 - EPA mobilizes to the site to begin cleanup activities.
- July 10, 2003 - ROD Amendment signed by EPA.
- September 9, 2003 - Pre-Final Inspection by EPA.
- October 2, 2003 - Final Inspection by EPA.
- August 13, 2004 - Remedial Action Report completed by EPA.
- November 12, 2004 - Final Closeout Report completed by EPA.

## **HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT** \_\_\_\_\_

- A Public Health Assessment dated July 23, 2002, was developed by ATSDR.
- A Human Health Risk Assessment dated February 19, 2002, was developed by TetraTech EM Inc.
- A Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment dated March 7, 2002, was developed by TetraTech EM Inc.

## **RECORD OF DECISION** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROD**  
**Signed: March 12, 2003**

- Selected remedy consists of excavation/extraction and treatment of aboveground tank sludges and hot spot soils using stabilization with off-site disposal of treated materials
- Other remedies considered and reasons not chosen:
  1. No action (not protective)
  2. Off-site Incineration (not cost effective)

- 3. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (may not address inorganics)
- 4. Institutional Controls (not protective)
- Revised Proposed Plan was issued on June 6, 2003, regarding a fundamental change to the treatment of the sludge wastes at the site. A public comment period ended on July 7, 2003, with EPA receiving no public comments concerning the revised proposed plan.

**ROD AMENDMENT**  
**Signed: July 10, 2003**

- Selected alternative for addressing the sludge wastes at the site. Alternative remedy consists of excavation/extraction of sludges and off-site energy recovery/thermal destruction.
- Other remedies considered and reasons not chosen:
  1. No action (not protective)
  2. Off-site Incineration at US facility (not cost effective)
  3. Off-site Incineration at Canadian facility (not cost effective)

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ---

Community Relations Plan: Completed  
 Information Bulletins: 5/01,  
 Citizens mailing list: Completed  
 Site Repository: Vermillion Parish Public Library  
 605 McMurty Street  
 Gueydan, Louisiana 70542-4140

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT ---

Beverly Negri, TAG Coordinator  
 U.S. EPA Region 6 (6SF-PO)  
 1445 Ross Ave.  
 Dallas, TX 75202  
 214-665-8157 or 1-800-533-3508 (toll-free)

## SITE CONTACTS ---

EPA Remedial Project Manager:	Mike Hebert	214-665-8315 or 1-800-533-3508
EPA Site Attorney:	Barbara Nann	214-665-2157 or 1-800-533-3508
EPA Community Involvement:	Phyllis June Hoey	214-665-8522 or 1-800-533-3508

EPA Contractor:	Tetra Tech EM, Inc.,	Keith Westberry	214-740-2034
EPA Regional Public Liaison:	Arnold Ondarza	1-800-533-3508	
LDEQ Louisiana State Contact:	Keith Horn	225-219-3209 or 1-800-763-5424	

## **ENFORCEMENT HISTORY**

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September 3, 1998: Action Memorandum signed to initiate a Time-Critical Removal Action at the site. Action included the partial removal of tank and drum contents, and an assessment of the migrational pathways.

January 2, 2001: Waiver of Special Notice regarding the RI/FS issued.

## **REALIZED CLEANUP BENEFITS**

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The removal actions reduced any potential exposures to both human health and the environment from the toxins contained within the on-site tanks. The 2003 remedial action removed all remaining risks for exposure by removing the tank sludges and the contaminated soil hot spot, as well as all on-site structures. There are no long-term operation and maintenance requirements for the site since all contaminated wastes and materials have been removed from the site. In addition, an evaluation of the ground monitoring results obtained during the remedial action indicate no further action is needed regarding ground water at the site. Since the site no longer presents an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment as a result of the implemented remedy, institutional controls are not needed at the site.